



Personal Notes

Baseball game Tuesday evening. Master Garland Rice, of Cumberland, is visiting relatives in Bedford. Rush Morris, of Alum Bank, visited friends in Bedford yesterday. James B. Stultz, of New Paris, was transacting business in Bedford yesterday. Mr. Albert McCreary, of New Paris was transacting business in Bedford Tuesday. Miss Cora Andrews and Mrs. Ellen Jewell, of Everett, visited relatives and friends in Bedford last Sunday. Edward Russell Weyant and Margaret Elizabeth Barefoot, both of Tinter, were granted a marriage license in Cumberland last week. Misses Margaret Bortz, Ada Henry and Bess Shires left Sunday for Shipensburg where they will attend summer school. Master Fred Bingham underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Allegheny hospital, Cumberland, on Tuesday and is recovering nicely. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Guyer and two children, of Woodbury, visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Koontz on East Penn Street last Saturday. The Annual Garden Party for the benefit of the Bedford Civic Club will be held at the home of Mrs. John C. Lyon, on July 6th, from 3 to 7 p. m. We are informed that Mr. Barton Jay, of Mann Township and a member of the County Road Viewers suffered a light stroke last week. The last reports were that he is improving. The following couples were granted a marriage license in Holldaysburg this week: Sherwood E. Miller and Carrie N. Pote, both of Baker's Summit; Wilbert Hooper, of Saxton and Martha Garber, of East Freedom.

LOCAL MARINE IN CANAL ZONE

Cruising about the Pacific and visiting the various ports along the West Coast, Ralph Sperry Deremer, son of Mrs. Mary E. Deremer of Cumberland Valley, is now a member of the U. S. Marine guard on the U. S. S. Tacoma, one of the vessels of the navy assigned to special service.

CHANGE IN DATE FOR PRESBYTERIAN DAY

The Committee having charge of the arrangements for Presbyterian Day at Lakemont Park, have found it advisable to change the date from Wednesday, June 27th, to Tuesday June 26th, since by making this change in the date, it will be possible to have as the speaker for the afternoon meeting, Rev. Charles F. Wishart, D. D., Moderator of the General Assembly.

A CONVALESCENT'S SPRING

O I have loved Dame Nature well better than these rhymes can tell. I've stood from boyhood on her hills and looked abroad with mighty thrills. She showed me secrets of her guests, of procreant mud and trembling nests. But every year when I am well this seems too natural to tell. She is my sister and my wife, the mother of my earthly life. Of course I love her every flower and welcome new ones hour by hour. But this year from a bed of pain, I rise to meet the world again. And I am looking for the day when Nature steps abroad to say to every waiting apple tree, 'Come blossom out the land is free.' And when their glorious pink flowers nod upon the altar hills of God when all fit up with life the tree is I'm just as proud of it as she is. O think of it. O joy, O bliss! We're partners in a world like this.

BOB ADAMS

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH

Rev. J. Albert Eyer, Pastor Sunday School 10 A. M. Divine worship 11 A. M. At 7:30 P. M. Kingdom service with address by Mrs. W. L. Van Ormer of Schellburg Pa.

M. E. CHURCH

J. V. Royer, Pastor Sunday School 9:45 Missionary Sunday Preaching 11:00 Mrs. Jacobs will sing Epworth League 6:30 Preaching 7:30

WEDDINGS

The following were married by J. Reed Irvine, Saturday, June 16th. John Koelker and Annabel Holler, of Hyndman, Pa., Monday, June 18th. Raymond C. Koontz and Edna M. Wilkinson of Clearville, Pa.

DUNNING'S CREEK CHARGE

June 24th, St. Luke's: Sunday School at 9:00, Services at 10:00 a. m. St. Paul's: Sunday School at 1:00 Services at 2:00 p. m. The Rev. Mr. Harnish, of Philadelphia will occupy the pulpit at both points.

FRIENDS' COVE REFORMED CHARGE

Rev. R. R. Jones, Pastor The Cove: Sunday school at 9:30 communion services at 10:30 a. m., preparatory services on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

LOCAL BAKER RECEIVES SERIOUS INJURY

On last Friday morning about 2 o'clock Mr. Charles W. Allen, efficient proprietor of the Bedford Sanitary Bakery unluckily got his hand in one of the molding machines at the bakery and crushed the bone of his fingers and the palm of his right hand. Mr. Allen was rushed to the Western Maryland hospital where it was thought they would have to amputate three and possibly all of his fingers but we learn that the doctor hopes to save his whole hand which is pleasing news to all of Charles's many friends. They all expressed their sorrow at his receiving the accident but are grateful to know that there is some possibility of saving his hand.

Mrs. Singleton Suder

Elizabeth E., widow of Singleton Suder, after an illness of about twenty weeks died at the home of her son, Harry S. Suder at New Buena Vista on Friday morning of infirmities of age. She was aged 86 years, 5 months and 17 days. She was a daughter of Peter R. and Maria B. Hillegass and was united in matrimony with Singleton Suder on March 27, 1859 by Rev. Henry Heckerman. This union resulted in nine children, six of whom survive to mourn their loss. Henrietta wife of Henry Hillegass, Albert P. and Harry S. of New Buena Vista, Ida B. wife of William Adams, of Hyndman, Mary Catherine, wife of John Rock of Schellburg and Cora M. wife of Silas Adams, of Buffalo Mills, Route 1. There are also forty grand and forty four great grandchildren. Samuel M. Hillegass, a brother is the sole survivor of the Peter R. Hillegass family of twelve children.

The funeral services took place on Sunday at 2 P. M. in the Reformed church of New Buena Vista, of which she was a life long member; and was conducted by Rev. Daniel G. Hetrick, of Altoona, a former pastor, assisted by Rev. Henry I. Aulenbach the pastor. Interment in the Schellburg Union cemetery.

Deceased was baptized in infancy by Rev. George Leydig, united with the church at the age of sixteen under Rev. Henry Heckerman and for more than seventy years led a consistent christian life. She possessed a cheerful, sunny disposition and made a host of friends during her long life. She was kind and devoted to her husband and children, true and loyal to her friends, ready and helpful to her neighbors and loyal and faithful to her church. Therefore, she will be greatly missed in the church in the community and in the church. The large concourse of people at her funeral testified to the esteem in which she was held. The church was too small for the crowd of people present. They came from Johnstown, Windber, Hyndman, Mann's Choice, Schellburg, New Paris, Bedford, Shanksville, New Baltimore and Berlin for she was widely and favorably known and respected. Six grandsons were the pall bearers, Harry Rock, Glenn and Clarence Hillegass, Lesley and Clifford Adams and Walter Suder.

John Stambaugh

John Stambaugh, of Osterburg, died Wednesday evening aged 92 years and 10 months He is survived by two children, Frederick and Sarah of Osterburg, his wife having died seven years ago. He is also survived by five grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

The funeral will be held tomorrow at 10 A. M. interment in the Reformed cemetery at Osterburg.

GAZETTE HAS TOURISTS GUIDE

The Gazette has for the convenience of its tourists friends a guide book for the complete United States which is very comprehensive and easy of reference. Its tours are alphabetically arranged as Albany to Buffalo, Bedford to Washington, Cincinnati to Wheeling, Dierham, N. C. to Atlanta, Ga., etc. It gives the hotels and garages and has a map to outline the course and shortest distance on improved road, macadam and concrete. Any one wishing the help of this guide may come to the office for reference.

KAGARISE REUNION

At the preliminary meeting on Saturday evening it was decided that the Kagarise Reunion would be held in Baker's Grove, Salemville on Thursday, August 2nd. The following officers were elected: President, Irvin S. Kagarise; Vice President, W. A. King; Secretary D. C. Detwiler. An interesting program is being arranged.

The modern Moses of New Hampshire sees no more chance of his party reaching the promised land in 1924 than his namesake had of getting into Canaan after the wandering in the wilderness.

It is to be noted that Senator Smith, chief architect of the profiteers' tariff on sugar, is not bragging about his job these days.

After all, it is odd to see the Republican administration giving aid and comfort to the campaign against building because of the high cost of materials. The tariff caused the high prices, which Republican statesmen regard as sure signs of prosperity.

IMPORTANT COUNCIL MEETING

Another adjourned meeting of Council of three hours session was held Monday night. Among other business transacted a Fire Engine was ordered to be shipped to Bedford for demonstration. We hope to have all citizens of our town witness this demonstration. Five Hundred feet of first class Fire Hose was ordered to be shipped at once for use of Fire Department.

Our Water Commission reports almost two hundred meters already placed. The following names have been placed since last reported:

H. C. Heckerman factory, Catholic Church, Lutheran Church and Parsonage, A. B. Egor, Frank Colvin, E. A. Barnett store, First National Bank, Bedford Co. Trust Co., Bedford Garage, P. N. Rasser (Ridgeway) Bedford Inquirer, Bedford Gazette, County Court House and Jail, Dr. Timmons, Harris Hotel, C. L. Longenecker, Wm. Reed, J. A. Wright, Dr. Statler, Mrs. H. Tate Misses Armstrong, Frank Jordan Mr. Casteel, Perry Schnably, Mrs. Corboy, Misses Watson, Mrs. Prosser, John Roberts, Wilson Lysinger W. D. Blackburn, Harry Miller, J. E. Blackburn, Frank Jordan (Fletcher House) Mr. Dibert, Mr. Cornell Frank Jordan Jr., Chas. Koontz, Dan Beam, Mrs. H. Hershsberger, Robert Ryan, Jos. Allen, Mr. McMullen, Geo. Mardorff, H. Lysinger, F. E. Naus R. M. Housel, E. Howard Blackburn, Scott Lysinger, Misses Mann, Ira Powell, John Dibert, Mr. Guyer, Lee Hoffman, Geo. Shuck, School House Miss Powell, Mrs. Gump, J. C. Lyon Dr. Smith, Fred Pate, John Minnich Office, John Jordan, John Hodel, W. A. Weissel, Jas. F. Smith House, J. F. Russell, Miss Julia Tate, F. L. Stinnett, Bain & Powell, R. C. Litzinger Jordan Drug Store, R. A. Diehl, Chas. Moorehead, J. S. Blymyer, Chas. Cessna House, Chas. Cessna Garage, John Prosser, Anna Ruff, Jas. Smith Store, R. N. Oppenheimer Garage, J. H. Hardman, J. S. Davidson, Ben Hack et, Sam Shaffer, H. B. Cessna, Ira M. Long, John M. Minich, O. Mollenauer, Mrs. John Hoefgen, Fred Sammel, C. R. Mock, Nick Davis, Harry Keller, D. M. Shaffer, Mrs. Drenning, Maria Greist, W. H. Imier, Victor Barkman, Mrs. Harry Davis, Lizzie Bain, H. C. Baylor, Geo. Wakefoos, Geo. Wakefoos (Wert) L. Bagley, J. S. McLaughlin, J. Reed Irvine, J. Roy Cessna, H. C. Robinson, Frank Todd, Mrs. Wm. Hartley Mrs. J. Phillips, Harry Cromwell and others.

Water Commissioners Program seems to meet the approval of our citizens as co-operation is shown everywhere. Not an unpleasant word has been heard by them and about one-third of the meters have been delivered and installed. There may be some misunderstanding regarding when these meters become effective. None now getting meters will be charged for water until January 1st, 1924 who use it for domestic purpose. After January 1st, 1924, no tax will be assessed for water, except a small amount for the upkeep of Fire Hydrants; but each person will pay for the water used. This Commission welcomes inquiry as to their program. If any person does not clearly understand it, please call upon Water Commission at any time and same will be cheerfully explained.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Admiral Frazier and Julia Margaret Curlier, both of Schellburg. Richard Norris, of Point Pleasant N. J. and Edith S. Koontz, of Everett Elmer Marshall Starr, of Chester town, Md., and Lulu Grace Lee, of Brezewood. Raymond C. Koontz, of Clearville and Edna M. Wilkinson, of West Providence township. John Koelker, of Cumberland and Annabel Holler, of Hyndman. Luther Spencer and Elizabeth Crawford, of Akersville. McKinley M. Boekoy and Clara V. Brown, both of Schellburg.

DEEDS RECORDED

Samuel Brison to Eliza M. Brison 4.37 acres in East Providence twp. \$500. Samuel Brison to Ira Foster Brison 7.46 acres in East Providence twp. \$300. Kay Coal Mining Co., to Pent Central Power Co., lands in Bedford and Huntingdon counties \$230,000 Elizabeth W. Snyder to Edward Snyder, tract in Napier twp., \$2300 Maude Cessna Orr to Samuel M. Orr, lot in Bedford boro., \$1. E. L. McCleery to Albert E. Smith lot in Osterburg, \$230 E. L. McCleery to Albert E. Smith lot in Osterburg, \$100. A. F. Foot to William J. VanHorn tract in West Providence and Shaks tract twp., \$1500. William A. VanHorn to Gulf Refining Co., parcel in West Providence twp., \$2250. William Kelley to Thomas Rother lot in Hopewell boro., \$1200. George W. Clauson to Samuel Leydig, lot in Londonderry twp. \$400.

A man is reported killed in a French duel. Death finds a new form almost every day.

The man who eats as if he has a suction valve in his esophagus is no gentleman.

MEETING OF POMONA GRANGE

Bedford County Pomona Grange No. 24, held their second quarterly meeting with the Spring Valley Grange at Fishertown last Thursday, June 14. The first session was called to order at 10:15 a. m. by the Master V. Ross Nicodemus. The reports from the subordinate granges as a whole lead me to believe that there is a steady gain in number. Farmers are coming to realize that their religious and social impetus derived at the meetings. V. Ross Nicodemus made a report of the Morrison's Cove cooperative association, which is a credit to the farmers of that section. The afternoon session was taken up by discussion on several different topics: readings by members of Spring Valley and songs by the Charlesville Grange male quartette which is composed of S. F. Diehl, G. W. Nevitt, P. C. Diehl, M. A. Diehl and Miss Gladys Diehl pianist, Mr. A. C. Richards, J. C. Williams, Hon. G. W. Oster, V. Ross Nicodemus, who spoke on "Did Our Last Assembly Give Us a Square Deal in Taxation?" were of the opinion that the horse that does the pulling is the one that gets the kicking.

"Should Bedford County be landed for \$700,000 for Road Improvements" was opened by A. C. Richards followed by Joe Donahoe, J. C. Williams, H. C. Dibert, Ben F. Beegle, Geo. W. Hoover and Howard Roundabout. There was considerable interest shown in this discussion, some favoring a bond issue and other opposing it. Two readings, one by Mrs. Sherman Hoover, "Hoe as Well as Pray" and one by Miss Margaret Wolf, "Brussels Carpet" was well rendered and appreciated by all.

At the evening session the Spring Valley Grange gave a play entitled "Spriggins Quiet Afternoon" which was well rendered and enjoyed by all who heard it. After which the Pomona fifth degree team of the Charlesville Grange gave the fifth degree in full form to the sixty seven candidates. This was the largest class that has been admitted at one time in Bedford County. Many compliments were expressed on the efficiency and impressiveness of the work.

The Bedford County Pomona Grange will be held in William's Grove at Everett on Saturday, August 4. Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting with the Hopewell Grange Thursday, Sept. 6th. Please don't forget these dates.

JUNIOR SECTION OF BEDFORD CIVIC CLUB TO BE ORGANIZED

On next Tuesday evening, June 26th., all girls eligible to High School as well as College students are invited to meet in the Civic Club House on Juliana Street at 7:30 P. M. The object of this meeting is to form a Junior Section of the Civic Club, the immediate work purpose being support of the Public Library. A plan of organization will be outlined, with constitution, by-laws and officers of its own. Remember the date, June 26th.

RITCHIEY-DEFFBAUGH

Mr. Vernon M. Ritchiey of Queen and Miss Ethel M. Deffbaugh of Lilly, were married at Cumberland, Md. at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon by Rev. C. J. Price. They were attended by Mr. George Ritchiey and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ritchiey. Upon their return the couple were tendered a supper at the home of the bridegroom's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Orion Dively of Claysburg. After a western trip Mr. and Mrs. Ritchiey will reside in Lilly. The bridegroom is a well known coal dealer of Cambria county and the bride has been employed as a clerk in the Schwartz Bros., store at Johnstown.

SUGAR GOUGING NO AID TO REVENUE

No matter how much the Sugar Barons may gouge from consumers by reason of the present and recent excessive price of sugar, the Federal Government gets only what the Fordney-McCumber tariff act allows—1, 7648 cents a pound. And it collects this on Cuban sugar. It collects no revenues from the domestic products which sells as high as Cuban sugar. It is estimated that the American people this year will import and consume something like ten billion pounds of sugar, upon which the Governor will collect about \$176,000, 000 in duties, while the profiteers will take a toll upward of \$200,000, 000.

The tariff offers the profiteers the opportunity and occasion to exploit the people and is vastly more beneficial to the Sugar Barons than it is to the Government. For every cent the profiteers pay into the public treasury they take three or four cents out of the consumer's pocket. It is plain, then, that while the tariff influences the cost of the consumer's sugar the amount of revenue collected by the Government is in no way dependent on the price the profiteer forces the public to pay.

Announcements from the White House have now in effect taken the form of statements that the President will make nineteen speeches during his political perigrinations but will not say anything in particular.

HARD TO COLLECT FROM UNCLE SAM MUST HAVE SENATE'S O. K.

Compensation Claims Dating Back to Revolutionary Days Still Are Before the United States Court of Claims—Noted Case Is Cited.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington.—It seems that a mistake was made when recently it was printed that no longer is the Court of Claims of the United States called upon to pass judgment upon demands made for compensation for losses to private citizens due to action taken by the government which existed in the revolutionary days. There are, it is said, a few such claim cases still pending and which one day or another will reach the decision point.

Readers of Mark Twain ought to remember his story of the great beef claim, and of the course of the proceedings before the lawmakers in Washington. In the ordinary procedure a person having a claim against the United States government must get the permission of congress to present it to the court. Sometimes permission is not granted and then it is understood the claimant has no recourse except to pocket his loss and to swallow his disappointment.

Stranger Than Fiction.

When a man goes digging after truth in the records of congress he finds some things which are perhaps stranger than the romances of the fiction writers. The tracing of the right to a recompense from the government for sacrifices made by ancestors by present-day people is one of the hardest tasks known to lawyers. The trails get confused time after time, and so it happens that some people who may have legitimate claims against Uncle Sam are unable to collect them because somewhere in the chain connecting the present with the past, a link is lost.

It was not long ago that an adverse report on a Revolutionary claim was made by the senate committee which has charge of such matters. The claim was for the payment of thirty loan certificates said to have been issued by a Richard Ralph Randall May 15, 1779.

The certificates were for \$500 continental money; specie value, \$47.73. Congress was asked over a century ago to pay the original of the certificates with interest to a Randall descendant who died in 1790. The first claimant left a son William who, when he was an old man, advertised for the original certificates which had been lost, and then he memorialized congress for their payment. This claim later was presented a number of times but without success. The last time that the claim came before congress, which was recently, the committee of the senate in its adverse report, said:

"The fact that the certificates never were found, that the original holder did not present them for payment, that his son waited many years before asking the aid of congress and the further fact that early congresses nearer to the transaction refused to consider the claim; in fact the doubt, insincerity and great antiquity of this claim, offers sufficient reason for not waiving the statute of limitations in its favor."

Decision Not Final.

Now it would seem that this finally would dispose of this particular case, but from the new life that has been given it from time to time makes it seem certain that again some day the claim will be re-entered in congress and payment asked for the face value of the certificates and for the interest on \$500, perhaps compounded from the year 1779 to the present date, which will amount to quite a tidy sum.

Claims growing out of the war between the states are of course more numerous than those growing out of the war of the Revolution, because the one war is nearer than the other, and because many of the active claimants are living. The senate not long ago gave the Shawnee Indians of Kansas the right to go to the proper United States court to have their claims adjusted for indemnity for losses sustained by them during the Civil war.

It was claimed that these Shawnee Indians remained peaceful during the trouble between the states, did not commit any depredations and yet on the supposition that they had done so, Union soldiers seized the Indians' provisions, household goods, cattle, horses and hogs, and used them without rendering any payment therefor. It was claimed also that this was done while many of the Shawnees were serving in the Union army. It has been said that the Civil war is nearer to us than the Revolutionary war, but the length of time that it sometimes takes to have a claim adjusted or even to start it on the way to adjustment may be known when it is said that this Shawnee matter was pending one way or another for about half a century. Recently much has been written about the suit just brought by the Sioux Indians for \$700,000,000.

Taft in His Element.

Intimate friends of William Howard Taft, chief justice of the United States, says that now he is "in his element." They declare that today he is the carefree, chuckling, always-having-a-good-time-in-the-world man that he was at college and through

HARRISBURG LETTER

Harrisburg, June 20.—The reorganization of the State government under the Governor's new code has occupied the centre of attention at the Capitol since the adjournment of the Legislature early Thursday evening last week.

Under the code, the Governor expects to make the changes to accomplish the economies he has promised in the management of the State's affairs. The code in itself, reduces the number of independent spending agencies from 102 to 21, and places centralized control on expenditures in the hands of the Governor.

Although the code became effective at noon last Friday, there have been few important changes other than the consolidation of departments, bureaus and boards, which the code accomplished of its own accord. The only important development in reorganization from within was the appointment by the Governor of four heads of departments, who, with himself, will form the Executive Board, to standardize jobs and salaries, and transfer employees from one department to another as the rush season vary in the departments. This board will also supervise to a large degree the dropping of the twenty-five per cent of the employees from the payroll to keep expenditures within appropriations and income.

The members of this board consist of the men on whom the Governor has depended chiefly since the beginning of his administration. They are Secretary of the Commonwealth Dr. Clyde L. King, of Swarthmore who prepared the Governor's budget and has been his principal advisor; Attorney General George W. Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary of Forests and Waters Robert Y. Stuart, Carlisle, who was Pinchot's deputy when Pinchot was Forestry Commissioner during the Sprout administration; and Secretary of Highways Paul D. Wright, of Erie, whose department, with its millions of dollars in motor license fees and the \$50,000,000 road bond issue to be voted on in November, will be one of the most important of the administration after the first year. This board has held several meetings since its appointment last Friday, but will do most of its work starting July 15.

The Legislature adjourned last Thursday evening at 6:52, almost seven hours after the time set for final adjournment. The details of appropriation and taxation were worked out in the very closing hours of the Legislature, after noon, the time set for adjournment.

The tax program was revamped by the Senate in the last week of the session. It dropped the Whiteman bill to increase the gasoline tax from one to two cents a gallon, and substituted for it the Henderson bill, which places a tax of two cents a gallon on all liquid fuels except kerosene, gas oil and fuel oil. The object of the substitution was to include in the tax betholine and other "synthetic" gasoline and chemical preparations which had escaped the tax on gasoline. This bill is expected to raise \$7,000,000 in the next two years, instead of the \$6,000,000 which the Whiteman bill was to raise. This tax bill, finally agreed to Thursday, was approved by the Governor Friday of last week.

The other bill, the Armstrong bill on net profits, was finally agreed to after it had been sent to conference committees of the House and Senate, where the bill was practically rewritten in those sections granting exemptions. Income from transportation, preparation of anthracite coal, most utility companies, is exempt, but no exemption is allowed for Federal income tax. The bill is estimated to be worth about \$14,000,000 during the next two years, but the amount will vary from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, according to business conditions. This bill has not yet been approved by the Governor.

This bill to repeal the anthracite tax, imposed by the 1921 Legislature, died in the Senate during the last week of the session.

The general appropriation bill, carrying almost \$33,000,000 for governmental expenses for the two years was the cause of the greatest fight in the closing hours of the Legislature. When it was called for final passage in the Senate on the second last day of the session the Senate, by a vote of 24 to 20, re-inserted the \$250,000 item for law enforcement, which the House had cut out before passage some weeks before. The House, however, refused to accept the amendment, and the Governor finally agreed to having the item dropped, as the prospect of lengthening the session because of this item, loomed before him. Agreement on the bill, minus the \$250,000 was reached immediately.

As soon as it became known that the Legislature refused to grant the law enforcement item, the State officers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, meeting here, informed the Governor they would have a drive in the churches of the State Sunday, July 1, to raise the \$250,000 for law enforcement. More than \$1000 in contributions for this fund was received over last week end. Talk of the fund raised the question whether the state could legally accept private money for such a purpose, but Attorney General Woodruff, in an

Continued on page four.

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All communications should be addressed to
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Bedford, Pa.

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.
Card of Thanks 50c, Resolutions of Respect, \$1.00, Obituary Poetry 5c per line. Memorial Poetry 5c per line.

Friday, June 22, 1923.

QUEEN

Mrs. Burd Eicher and children and Mrs. Richard Walter and children were callers at the home of Mrs. Ellis worth Croyle at King on Tuesday.
Miss Wilma Bush and Mrs. Mary Boyer are visiting relatives at Bellwood this week.
Ruth Bush, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bush, who was confined to her home with measles, is able to be out again.
Mrs. Harvey Hoenstine and son Archie were Altoona callers on Monday.
Miss Verna Eicher spent last week with her aunt Mrs. Elvin Kauffman of Hollidaysburg.
Charles Cox became the owner of a new Ford on Monday.
Mrs. Crissey of Mann's Choice is visiting at the home of her son Rudy Crissey this week.
Herbert Emigh, Ralph Finnegan and Charles Emigh were callers in Altoona on Saturday evening.
Mrs. Ruth Burke and son John spent several days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Burk of East Freedom this week.
Mrs. Samuel Langley of Windber spent the week-end visiting relatives here.
Mrs. John Finnegan was a caller at East Freedom this week.
Miss Mamie Wright of Johnstown is spending her vacation here.

CHARTER NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Monday, July 6th, 1923 by J. T. Longenecker, V. Ross Nicodemus, H. R. Kagarise, C. B. Metzler, J. S. Bayer, H. R. Snoberger and A. R. Logue under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of cooperative association not having a capital stock and not conducted for profit, and defining agriculture so as to include persons engaged in agriculture, dairying, live stock raising, poultry raising, bee-keeping and horticulture," approved the 12th day of June, A. D. 1919, for the charter of an intended cooperative association to be known as the Cove Cooperative Association.
The class of services to be performed by the said association is to act as agent for its members or any of them, perform for them services connected with the production, preservation, drying, canning, storing, handling, utilization, marketing, or sale of agricultural products produced by them; and, for the agricultural purposes of such members, perform for them services connected with the purchase or hiring for or use by them of supplies, including live stock, machinery, and equipment, and the hiring of labor or any one or more of the kinds of service specified in this section.
Signatures: J. L. Longenecker, V. Ross Nicodemus, H. R. Kagarise, C. B. Metzler, J. S. Bayer, H. R. Snoberger, A. R. Logue.
June 22 July 6

BEDFORD ROUTE 3

Picking strawberries and cherries and making hay is the order of the day in the valley.
We are glad to hear that Miss Helen Brenning is able to be out again.
Andrew Price who had been working in West Virginia has returned home.
Master Frank Hunt was thrown from his bicycle last Sunday and was badly bruised.
Mr. John Lilly and daughter Margaret, Mr. James Heming and son Joseph motored to Altoona Sunday to attend the third degree of K. of C. Messrs. Lester and Ellis Rose, of Cumberland, were seen in the valley on Sunday.
Miss Leona Tow spent a while Tuesday afternoon at the home of Margaret Lilly.
Mr. George M. Port of McCollinsburg was transacting business in the valley Saturday.
Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Leonard and Mrs. George Leonard, Miss Virginia McCandless of Greensburg, spent Sunday with home folk.
Grandma Cossie is spending some time with her son Howard Cossie.
Mr. and Mrs. Bob Wertz and family visited Mr. Wertz's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wertz Tuesday evening.
Mr. Willard Arnold returned to Shippensburg State Normal Monday.
Mr. Harry Heming lost a very valuable cow Sunday having broken its leg.
Mr. Jennings Heming and Miss Ada Lowry, of Altoona, visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Heming on Sunday.
Mr. William Wilson is working at the carpenter trade in Cumberland. The writer hopes everybody enjoyed the circus on Thursday.
A grass widow shouldn't affect weeds.
If you dislike a man it is hard to be nice even to his wife.

"Rex," for His Birthday

By ROSE MEREDITH

(Copyright, 1923, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Anthony Ware read the telegram. "Please meet Rex 10:10 train Monday. Lester follows.—Ann."
Ann was his sister, Mrs. Dick Lambert, Pennantport, and Rex—was Rex one of the children or a family pet?
As Anthony drove his car to the railroad station he amused himself with recalling stories where the hero set out to meet some commonplace boy, only to find that a mistake had been made and he was actually meeting a charming girl.
"Now, this Rex person may be all of that, but I don't believe it will ever happen to me—romance is dead—out of fashion," he told himself cynically. Nevertheless his pulse did quicken as he stood at the train gate watching the arrivals from the 10:10 train. Men, women and children, all passed by him, were either welcomed by some excited person or went sedately about their business of getting out of the station. Toward the last there came a dainty figure in seal brown, with a porter bearing her wraps and bags. On one bag his quick eyes read "Rex" in red letters. He paused before her with bared head.
"Miss Rex?" he inquired humbly.
She scanned him with doubting eyes. "I am not expecting anyone to meet me," she said frigidly.
"My sister, Mrs. Lambert, of Pennantport, asked me to meet you," he explained. "I am Anthony Ware."
She looked perturbed. "I am sure there is some mistake, Mr. Ware, for I am not acquainted with Mrs. Lambert."
Anthony bowed humbly, murmured an apology and strode away, feeling that he had been detected in some impudent attempt to scrape acquaintance with a beautiful young stranger.
On the platform he passed a baggage truck laden with trunks labeled "Rex" and wrath at his sister Ann redoubled, he bolted into the nearest telephone booth and demanded long-distance. Presently Ann's voice, small and faint came winging across the country.
"I have your message," he said to her, "but who is Rex?"
"Who is what?" she moaned.
"Rex."
"Oh, Rex? What about him—did you meet him?"
"No."
"I can't understand a word you say," she protested. "Can't you spell it, Tony?"
"Speak louder!" he urged.
"Spell it—spell what you want to say. I can't understand."
"R-E-X!" he roared. "Did you get that?"
"Express? I sent him by express—birthday present."
"Birthday—mine—my birthday. Thank you, Ann—thank you, my dear. I will write a letter!"
He burst out of the stuffy booth, a little perturbed—he had forgotten that the morrow was his birthday, but he was so much remembered dates; he wrote to her and apologized.
At the express office they told him that a package had been sent out to him, delivered with other packages to a same person.
Anthony hurried home to his room, only to be told that no express package had arrived; and he waited with some impatience for the arrival of Rex. He had wanted a dog and he had named some Airedales at the Lassic kennels one day when Ann drove him over there. He hoped Rex was an Airedale.
The telephone bell rang.
"Yes," he answered Anthony's deep voice.
"This is Anthony Ware."
"I am Helen King," fluted a charming voice. "Some express packages addressed to you have been delivered—did you get them?"
"I am sure that you have been deceived. No, I ask if there is a dog named Rex?"
The answer came—Rex was an Airedale. Because the



"I Am Anthony Ware."

only King he knew—Selah King, the banker, lived there.
"Yes, 72, and come quickly; he is so miserable," she urged. And mingled with her tones came a thin dog-like howl.
"Coming!" he called and leaped for his hat. A taxi bore him swiftly to the King residence, where a servant admitted him to a sunny living room.
Miss King came at once—a dainty figure in a seal brown broadcloth trimmed with fur, her fair hair fluffing softly about the lovely face of the stranger Anthony had met in the railroad station. Their meeting was a moment of delicious embarrassment. The entrance of Rex, led by a maid, relieved the situation. The dog, recognizing friends, fell upon them rapturously and their mutual admiration for Ann Lambert's birthday gift opened the way to the explanations that were necessary.
"Rex's name was on the crate as well as your own, Mr. Ware, and so they stupidly sent it here with my things—all labeled 'Rex.'"
"But your name is King," he protested.
"Yes, but when I was in college I had my baggage labeled 'Rex,' because, well, I don't like to see my name glaring from every trunk and handbag—and I can identify it easily."
That evening Ware met Miss King at a dinner party and she looked so lovely in evening attire and she was so gracious to Rex's master that his heart was completely won.
It was a whole year before he had another birthday—he took Rex with him to call on Helen King. The Airedale trotted gravely across the room to meet her, carrying a basket of fragrant sweet peas dangling beneath his homely countenance.
"Flowers for me on your birthday?" she asked.
"Flowers for you always, Helen—" he took her unresisting hands in his—"and for me—I came to beg a birthday gift from you, dear—my life's happiness."
She always understood his meaning, and now she bent and touched the Airedale's rough head.
"Another Rex?" she whispered softly as Anthony gathered his birthday gift to his heart.

HAVE WRONG IDEA OF ARCTIC

Stefansson Corrects Impression Held by Many as to Death Following Sleep in Snow.

Snow is falling, and you are alone somewhere in the great white spaces north of the Arctic circle. You are lost; your thoughts are confused; night is fast approaching, and you are dead tired. What should you do? Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, writing in the "Friendly Arctic," gives a startling bit of advice for anyone in circumstances like those. Lie down, he says, and go to sleep!
The general belief that when you are lost in the Arctic you must not go to sleep is erroneous. One of the commonest experiences of humanity is that when you are cold in bed you have difficulty in sleeping. If you are warm enough to want to sleep, you can do so safely, for as soon as you become chilled you will wake.
The ordinary procedure of trying to keep awake at all costs is dangerous. It has been the cause of dozens of deaths that I have heard of in connection with the whaling fleet at Herschel Island. Men would become lost and, obsessed with the idea that going to sleep would necessarily be fatal, would try to keep awake indefinitely; their only means of doing it would be to walk up and down. Through semi-panic brought on by the fear of freezing, they would walk faster than they should; they would gradually become more fatigued and would perspire violently enough to make their clothes wet and thus good conductors of heat and of little value as protection against the cold. Eventually the point of exhaustion would come, and they could no longer resist lying down. It is in such circumstances as those that a person may go to sleep never to wake.
What Becomes of Pins.
It has been stated on what is supposed to be good authority that the world's total output of pins is at the rate of 200,000,000 a day. If so, it may seem surprising that the world isn't becoming carpeted with pins. We know how easily they are lost—where do they go to? Most of them go away into nothingness, for actually, the pin is not such a time-defying article as it seems. Every pin dropped in a damp place soon turns into a few grains of rust. With new pins turned out by machinery in such immense numbers our grandmothers' maxims about picking up pins are forgotten, but in the fourteenth century, when pins were first introduced, they were valuable articles not to be lightly lost, recalls Everyday Science. An old law permitted the sale of pins on only two days in the year, the first and second of January. It was then the custom of all the womenfolk to buy their pins for the following 12 months. As is still customary they went to their husbands or fathers for the wherewithal, and hence the term "pin money."

Miracle of Time.

That great mystery of time, were there no others; the illimitable silent, never-resting thing called time, rolling, rushing on, swift, silent, like an all-embracing ocean tide, on which we and the universe swim like exhalations, like apparitions which are, and then are not; this is forever very literally a miracle; a thing to strike us dumb—for we have no word to speak about it.—Thomas Carlyle.

HARD TO COLLECT FROM UNCLE SAM

(Continued on page four.)

The long years thereafter until there came a temporary depression of spirits after the campaign known familiarly and historically as the Bull Moose campaign of 1912.
Chief Justice Taft is a marked figure on the streets of Washington today. Barring Woodrow Wilson, he is the only one-time president of the United States who preferred to keep Washington as a residence after having dropped the duties of chief executive. Mr. Taft is a near neighbor of Mr. Wilson, both living, as perhaps is befitting, on an "eminence" from which a part, at least, of the capital city is overlooked.
Walks to Work.
The chief justice is nearly sixty-six years old, but he walks from his Wyoming avenue residence to the rooms of the Supreme court, three miles distant, every week-day of his life, and sometimes he makes the return journey on foot. When he does not he takes a street car, as was the habit of the late Chief Justice Edward Douglas White. In fact, the street-car riding habits of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States are pretty well fixed. Perhaps the associate justices were moved to using this means of transportation by example of the presiding judge, but more likely it is the result of their desire to get away daily from the awful solemnity of the atmosphere of the proceedings in the great tribunal.
William Howard Taft is a LL.D. and then some. In fact, he has been given the degree which the letters signify by the universities of Yale, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Miami, Iowa, Wesleyan, Princeton, McGill, Amherst, Baylor, Cambridge (England) and Aberdeen (Scotland). On top of this he is a double D.C.L., Hamilton college, New York, having given him this degree, an example which was quickly followed by Oxford university, England. The chief justice could not, if he wanted to, spare the time to write the initials of the various degrees and orders which have been conferred upon him. He is probably the most "conferred and ordered" living American.

Many Visitors in Washington.

Washington is full of visitors. The spring which has just passed has made a record for itself in the Capital pilgrimage book. The city expects that the "strangers who come to see" will not decrease materially in number until July, when intense heat lays its hand on the town.
When congress is not in session most of the pilgrims to this shrine of the country, for such it seems to be, make the Smithsonian Institution and the National museum their chief and first point of interest. People who come to Washington seem to be confused concerning the two great institutions, one known as the Smithsonian and the other as the National museum. They think they are one, which they are not, but nevertheless they are so closely associated that differentiation is needless.
Founded by Englishman.
The Smithsonian was named for the Englishman, James Smithsonian, who in his will left all his money "To the United States of America to found at Washington, under the name of Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."
The Smithsonian institution has supervision over the National museum, but the museum is supported by money which congress appropriates every year for its maintenance. The fund which Smithsonian left for the institution named for him amounted to about half a million dollars. A law of congress was passed years ago to authorize a payment of 6 per cent interest on this sum by the treasury. Gifts from American citizens have doubled the original fund.
The National museum, which is under the direction of the Smithsonian institution, as has been said, is supported by annual appropriations from congress. The new building for housing the treasures of the National museum was erected comparatively recently at a cost of nearly \$4,000,000. The building of the Smithsonian institution proper was erected many years ago. It is castle-like in appearance and is constructed of a brown sandstone. It is said to be a reproduction of some storied European castle. It is a picturesque structure and instantly commands the eye's attention.
Various scientific expeditions to all parts of the world have been financed by the Smithsonian institution.
Under the roof of the National museum there is displayed one of the most remarkable collections of ethnological, archeological, technological, and almost all other "logical" material known to the world. The expression is hackneyed, but these exhibitions well may be called priceless.

POINT

Fred Dennison is suffering from a mashed foot that developed into blood poisoning.
Harry Diehl is also suffering from blood poisoning in his arm.
Henry Shaffer and family, of Point, Clay Shaffer and wife, of Wolfburg and Mr. Helzel of near Cessna, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Shaffer.
Mrs. Guy Shaffer and son, Paul, spent several days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Helzel, of near Cessna.
William Slick visited his daughter in Philadelphia several days last week.
Michael S. Miller has his new house under roof.

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NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAM

Keep Cool, Our Ventilating System Changes The Air of the Entire Theatre Every Two Minutes.
MON. TUES. JUNE 25-26 Paramount Super Special Production: "MY AMERICAN WIFE" with Gloria Swanson, Antonio Moreno, Walter Long and others. A breezy American girl winning love and happiness amid Spanish intrigue—That's Gloria in this silken romance. Tropical settings. Beautiful gowns. Also Larry Semon comedy, Latest "News". Organ. 10-30c.
WED. THURS. JUNE 27-28 Paramounts latest production starring Dorothy Dalton: "DARK SECRETS". Here's something different. A thrilling story of a girl's struggle between love and the strange power of mysterious Egypt, dealing with Dr. Coue's auto-suggestion. Colorful Cairo settings. Also "Torchy's Promotions" a special comedy. Organ. 10-30c.
FRI. SAT. JUNE 29-30 Jack London's famous thrilling story: "THE ABYSSAL BRUTE". Thrilling story of a young California mountaineer who is brought up by his father, an ex-pugilist, to become a prize-fighter, then goes to Frisco, finds adventure, romance and success waiting him. He is ashamed of his profession, but determines to conquer the girl he loves. We selected this play from a large number, and we guarantee it. The star is Reginald Denny, who will soon appear in a series called "The New Leather Pushers". Latest news, Basops Fables, Organ. 20-40c. Matinee 10-20c.

HARRISBURG LETTER

(Continued from page one)

opinion to the Governor, decided it could be accepted and used. If necessary, the Governor can commission a number of special investigators for the W. C. T. U. to carry on the work of gathering evidence, in the same manner as he commissions special policies for coal, iron and railroad companies.
Another way in which the Governor plans to enlarge his enforcement squad, is through a highway patrol. A provision for a patrol reorganization code in the Senate, but was written into the Williams bill amending the State motor code, and passed in the last week of the session. The Williams bill, which the Governor approved immediately, provides among other things, that there be a uniformed police force maintained by the State Highway Department to enforce the motor code's regulations regarding speeding, glaring headlights and overloading of trucks, and authorizes the police to stop cars to search for license and engine identifications "and other information necessary." The latter proviso, it is said, can be extended to peering within the car to see if liquor is being transported, and if that is the case, the police, under the Pinchot prohibition law, would be authorized to arrest the violators.

Time to Re-tire?
(Buy Fisk)
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

FISK TIRES

FOR SALE BY
SWARTZWELDER GARAGE
Bedford, Pa.

GOOD NEWS

Many Bedford Readers Have Heard It and Profited Thereby
"Good news travels fast," and the many bad back sufferers in Bedford are glad to learn where relief may be found. Many a lame, weak and aching back is bad no more, thanks to Doan's Kidney Pills. Our citizens are telling the good news of their experience with this tested remedy. Here is an example worth reading:
E. E. Carnell, 313 E. Penn St., Bedford, says: "I had kidney trouble a short time ago and when I stooped, I was taken with a sharp, knife-like pain across the small of my back. Occasionally, there was a stitch which took me across my kidneys. Mornings I had a tired feeling and felt a little lame. Once in a while I had to get up during the night to pass the kidney secretions, as my kidneys were so weak. After I had taken two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, however, I was cured and have had no occasion to use them since. I keep Doan's Kidney Pills in the house, though, in case of emergency."
Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Carnell had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

SPRING HOPE

Mrs. George Ferguson who has been seriously ill the past two weeks is some better.
Chetser Nunamaker had the misfortune to cut himself below the knee with an axe while cutting wood last Tuesday.
Cal Smith and wife spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Pearl Brown and family.
Robert Reninger, George Winegardner and William Jordan went to Ocean City on Monday where they will build a number of houses for Dr. Shimer of Pleasantville.
Miss Mary Suter who was working for Chetser Nunamaker the past three weeks returned to her home near New Ruena Vista on Saturday.
Clarence Smith of Pittsburgh, spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Smith.
William D. and Cora Hoover entertained on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. George Otto and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pickes, of near Fishertown.

FARMERS' PAGE

Cutting Melons To Escape Taxes

Standard Oil Company Makes Large Distribution of Profits Now That Excess Law is Repealed; Government Would Let Profiteers Escape.

James A. Fear, Congressman from Wisconsin.

When the press recently printed circumstantial details regarding melon cutting by Standard Oil and I wrote Secretary of the proposed to enforce the law governing accumulated surpluses of profits. He answered that the law did not apply and several letters have followed to him on the same subject. In fact, I shall be disappointed in the controversy does not get beyond letter writing before it is concluded. Hundreds of millions of dollars are involved and there can be no doubt about the purpose of Congress to collect penalties that Secretary Mellon has thus far refused to collect.

The controversy is more important than the immediate amount involved because the facts open up broadly the weakness of our whole Federal taxing system.

Let me give several facts at the outset which should be kept in mind, because figures and taxation became dry reading although certainly every man and woman become aroused when the tax collector comes around with his bill and demands equal proportionate payments. My letters have discussed with Secretary Mellon different companies that dodge their taxes, hundreds of millions in amount, and yet are exacting unconscionable profits directly from two thirds of the people of our state.

Several weeks ago the press stated that Standard Oil which consist of 33 subsidiary companies had laid by a surplus apart from cash dividends paid of over a billion dollars. After describing some enormous profits it said that the New Jersey Standard Oil Company alone on an understood capital of \$1,000,000,000 had paid 20 per cent cash dividends and had accumulated in addition \$529,000,000, or nearly six times its capital stock in ten years and that the company proposed to issue stock dividends of 400 per cent which would be distributed back to the stockholders and thereby avoid the individual income tax under a Supreme Court decision (252 U. S.). The press also said that U. S. Steel apart from regular dividends paid in the past, proposed to open up a melon patch of its own reaching accumulated surpluses of \$500,000,000.

Asks For the Penalty
On this showing I wrote Mr. Mellon saying in effect that due to his powerful influence and that of big business generally, the excess profits tax on corporations had been repealed last year with a loss to the Federal Treasury in 1921 of \$450,000,000. That when the law was repealed Congress provided if any corporation for the purpose of preventing the imposition of the surtax upon its stockholders allowed its surpluses to accumulate instead of being distributed, a penalty should be assessed for each taxable year of 25 per cent upon net income. It is known as Section 220, Revenue laws 1921. I asked that this penalty be imposed.

I am trying to write this for the layman and those who care to get the law in full, its interpretation by the Treasury Department and a discussion of the McCumber stock dividend case may do so, when my letters written to Secretary Mellon are printed in full. Herein I am only giving a brief statement of the situation presented.

Any successful effort to secure better tax laws must be non political and non factional and should be supported by unprejudiced minds that have the good of the country at heart. Standard Oil and U. S. Steel are non partisan aggressions or evasions of law are jointly met by men irrespective of political bent or bias the evils will not be cured.

Reply of Standard Oil
This suggestion is made because of efforts by writers to make it appear that in some way or in some fashion any attempt to pass needed legislation has its inspiration in personal or political motives. That purpose would be claimed by those who raise a smoke screen to conceal reasons for opposition, but I have tried in the correspondence with Mellon to point out squarely existing weakness in the law that should be removed. There is no other motive.

Constant prodding of Secretary Mellon by these letters which were given some publicity particularly by the New York press, finally brought a statement from "The Lamp" the official publication of Standard Oil and I quote one brief paragraph which I submit is the most astonishing confession of profiteering ever disclosed in this country in time of peace. It comes as an admission because the only records possessed by the Government on the subject are those of income tax returns in the Treasury Department and the Federal law like that of Wisconsin holds such return secret. The Lamp says:

"In ten years from 1912 to 1921 inclusive, the company (New Jersey Standard Oil subsidiary) has shown net earnings before taxes of \$775,163,260. Of this sum \$115,517,677 has been paid for taxes; \$222,065,226 represents aggregate dividends and \$137,580,357 has been absorbed by the needs of the business."

Enormous Profits Made
Study that statement because two thirds of the people of Wisconsin have contributed to these unconscionable profits, if the plain interpretation given the English language applies. On a capitalization of \$100,000,000, in ten years, one of thirty-

three Standard Oil companies made a net profit of \$775,000,000 in round numbers, which is used for convenience. That means a net profit of 77 1-2 per cent averaged annually for ten years during a time when we were told industry was in the doldrums. After payments of taxes \$220,000,000 in round numbers was paid in 10 years in cash dividends averaging 22 per cent per year and it is now proposed to distribute the remainder of the profits or \$440,000,000 in round number or 44 per cent annually additional in stock dividends which will escape individual taxation because not distributed in cash.

Enormous profits have been exacted by everyone of the 33 subsidiary companies as shown Secretary Mellon in the correspondence, and what is true of Standard Oil is true of practically every other oil company because Standard Oil fixes prices. Other companies like U. S. Steel, coal, lumber, etc., are stated by the press to be contemplating great melon cuttings, and it should be remembered that these melons have been grown and watered and fed by the public. Now that the fruit is ripe, the melon gatherer steps in and takes his profit of eleven times the average real estate mortgaged note of 6 per cent for Standard Oil of New Jersey collected annual net profits of 77 1-2 or 66 per cent after paying taxes. I have tried to make this clear without any dry details or any technical discussion of the purpose and application of Section 220 which on these profits ought to return from Standard Oil alone according to my contention in penalties and surtaxes released upwards of \$200,000,000 or over. The strictness of law enforcement, needs of business and other matters enter into the problem of course.

In my letters to Mr. Mellon who views the cutting of these melons apparently with approval, I state that a transposition of letters makes a melon to the stockholder a lemon to the public. This is the way it compares with legitimate business methods.

Make 66 Per Cent a Year

If a man had \$100 to invest and puts it into Government bonds he gets back 4 1-4 per cent three times oversubscribed. If placed in industrial bonds or real estate mortgages he averages about 6 per cent, but if invested in Standard Oil by the Company's own admission, he makes 66 per cent a year on the average after payment of taxes for ten years. The original capital stock of many Standard Oil subsidiaries was made up of stock dividends, so to use the language of the four dissenting Justices in the Supreme Court stock dividend decision, the only tax that is levied by the Government is on "the income of the income" and as this second income is laid away the Government loses out on 2-3 of the Standard Oil profits which go into stock dividends. In other words, I have said in my letters to Mr. Mellon that Standard Oil fixes its tax and finally compels people who have given it the shyllocks profit by paying stock dividends. In other words the amounts exacted in addition to payment of their own taxes, thereafter to make up the government deficit caused by these large corporations that are permitted to escape taxation through stock dividends.

How does it work? Standard Oil makes a net profit of 77 1-2 per cent annually as interpreted from the statement. Gas has sold at 25 cents on the average for illustration. Supposing a reasonable profit could be made at 15 cents and 10 cents excess price is exacted. Who pays it and how much?

Over ten million cars are in use today and it is safe to say the average use per annum is from 500 to 1000 gallons. How much extra tax does that mean to the car users? In Wisconsin 400,000 cars in round number are in use. How much tax does each contribute to make up the 77 1-2 per cent profit?

Farmers Must Pay

Ten million farmers with tractors, separators and other machinery are forced to buy oil, whether gas or lubricating. What do they contribute toward the 77 1-2 per cent? The Congressional Agricultural investigation disclosed that the farmers of the country on the average received \$186 in 1921 for their year's work apart from interest on their property. If the farmer fails to pay his taxes the officer comes along and sells the farm for taxes, and in many states if taxes on the personal property, horses, cattle, etc., are not paid then the stock may be sold.

In my letters to Secretary Mellon I have suggested these facts and have asked him why Standard Oil should be permitted to issue stock dividends reaching 400 per cent or 44 per cent annually that will escape taxation when the farmers' stock must pay every dollar, based on its assessed value, and have asked why Mr. Mellon does not tax the annual surplus as directed by Section 220.

New York papers like the Wall Street Journal and Journal of Commerce controlled by big business have charged editorially an arraying of class against class by this discussion but in order to reach the result that logically must be reached in equitable dealing without people no other course remains excepting to place the facts before the people.

Standard Oil, I assume is no different than many other companies and I have asked Secretary Mellon whether any of the 60 corporations of which he was an officer before he resigned to assume charge of the Treasury, have declared any melon cutting and are to declare stock dividends, and if so whether he proposes to exact the 25 per cent penalty from them on the

surplus as provided by Section 220 of the law passed by Congress last year and signed by President Harding, his chief?

Mellon's Family Wealthy

Secretary Mellon's family is quoted by Kline to be worth \$300,000,000 and is one of the richest families in the world. I have asked him in view of that fact and his great corporation holdings to rise to the situation and declare a penalty in every case where large surpluses have been allowed to accumulate, leaving it for the corporation to show the necessity for its use in business. If the companies can make such showing in court then laws should be enacted to reach the undistributed profits which I urged in committee last session and which will be urged in the next.

In letters to Secretary Mellon it has been pointed out that Standard Oil today has reached out all over the world while a few big stockholders control and direct its activities. Recently Secretary of State Hughes secured for the Oil companies of this country 10 per cent of the Mesopotamia oil fields that like all other captured territory of Europe, Asia and Africa was divided up among the victorious Allies. The demand in the name of the United States brought a 10 per cent right but this right is not a source of revenue to the country that spent forty billions or more in the war. It is a right for private companies that later may bring us squarely into conflict with Turkey.

The Naval and War Departments are both demanding large forces to meet some enemy that is about to capture our country although the greatest source of friction seems to be in the soil exploitation and yet with battleships costing \$40,000,000 each, Standard Oil, the chief beneficiary, is placing 2-3 of its surplus in stock dividends and avoiding a tax that would build several of these battleships.

Income Records Secret

Philippine independence is popularly supposed to hang on the results of Standard Oil's present exploration in these Islands. I only quote press statements in repeating that if oil is found in considerable quantities on the Islands then independence which has been promised specifically by Congress will wait indefinitely for fulfillment.

Mexico and Central American Governments have been kept in a state of turmoil because of oil. American Companies which control 2-3 of the Mexican oil business are requiring frequent protection and interference at Tampico, and in practically every country of Central America. Their field of operation has extended to South America and wherever the oil rig and the driller goes, there goes the flag figuratively speaking.

These matters were presented in the correspondence with Secretary Mellon including a brief summary of the Teapot dome leases in Wyoming secured by the Sinclair company, Standard Oil owned, and reeking with suspicion and favoritism. In every transaction between the Government and the oil companies the Government comes out second best, while the oil companies cannot conceal the enormous profits disclosed by their records, 2-3 of which escapes taxation.

The Treasury department income tax records are secret under the law. The bureau is honeycombed with favoritism and lax administration of the law according to information in my hands which I believe has much foundation in fact. It is not due to Mr. Mellon's administration, in my judgment, but it is a heritage from the past administration although the refunds in income taxes under the present Secretary I am informed are well up towards a hundred million dollars. I do not make this as a statement of fact because all the information is secret in the hands of the Secretary but I am quoting an estimate of an ex-official who gives proportionate refunds that have come to his knowledge and according to his contention are due to favoritism and easy administration of the law. This is not repeated to cast discredit on Secretary Mellon but to condemn unqualifiedly a system that permits secrecy with all the attendant evils and environment that accompany such secrecy.

Must Strengthen Law

In the brief space at my disposal it may be well to give a little past history and to suggest legislation which to my mind is imperatively needed. As only one member of the House I make no predictions as to proposed legislation nor assume to lead in any movement toward securing it, notwithstanding press statements to that effect. I believe laws should be enacted to strengthen the income tax law and while they are simple in character and comprehension, they will meet with strenuous opposition.

The income tax law was passed to secure, from those best able to pay a proper share of taxes with which to run the government. If it had not been for this taxing power the Government might have been seriously embarrassed in financing the recent war. The tax was first declared unconstitutional by a Supreme Court decision but the law was re-enacted shortly before the war and has provided a great revenue producer until during the last three or four years since the war. Those who had surplus incomes have been looking for ways to escape taxation and in this effort human nature is much alike, excepting the man with large means generally knows the best way to escape because he has the ablest advice to be had.

It was quickly learned that tax securities issued by the Government and State and municipal bonds not taxable by law by the Federal Gov-

ernment afforded a great alley way or sluiceway of escape from taxation, and economists estimate that probably \$10,000,000,000 in tax free securities are now held largely by men of large wealth who thereby avoid the large surtaxes imposed by the income tax law. Dr. Seligman, a recognized tax expert known throughout the world, placed the available amount for investment at double that figure.

Probably an amount of taxes nearly as great has been avoided by stock dividends. It is estimated this year alone that surpluses in the hands of corporations will reach two billion dollars and a large part of this will go into stock dividends. While tax free securities earn from 4 1-2 per cent to 6 per cent depending on the nature of the security we have learned that on a capitalization made up largely of stock dividends, Standard Oil of New Jersey has taken net profits of 77 1-2 per cent, so the stock dividend avenue of escape is a present evil greater, if anything, than any other.

Government Runs Behind

Secretary Mellon is frequently quoted by his department press bureau to be much exercised over the tax free securities and he wrote Congress last session to pass an amendment to the Constitution to prevent the issue of such securities. Bearing in mind that the great bulk of the surplus funds not now in stock dividends are in these tax free securities and that it would take several years to reach them by any amendment that is possible to pass, his purpose seems to be locking the door after the horses are stolen and I wrote Secretary Mellon that it would be well to stop the fellow who is now escaping taxes by putting his money in stock dividends and thereby save a few hundred millions of dollars through Section 220, without waiting for a tax free amendment. This was the purpose of Congress in passing the law and Secretary Mellon alone can administer it. He alone knows the facts from the secret records in his office and I have suggested in my letters that information comes that some of the many companies in which he is interested are about to declare stock dividends disclosing accumulations of large surpluses, subject to Section 220.

Mr. Mellon has stated that this year the government receipts will run \$670,000,000 behind disbursements which deficit will be met presumably by Treasury certificates. A National debt of \$23,000,000,000 confronts us of which \$11,000,000,000 in foreign debts from war loans will be a partial offset.

Last session as stated in my correspondence with him, Secretary Mellon strenuously urged and finally aroused through an unparalleled propaganda enough influence to secure the repeal of the corporate excess profits tax. That tax brought into the Treasury \$450,000,000 in round numbers in 1921 but with a profitable deficit this year the tax on "excess profits" over 8 per cent exemption was repealed.

Pays No Excess Profits Tax

Standard Oil pays no excess profits tax on its 77 per cent profit this year but pays the normal corporation tax paid by all small corporations.

In view of the deficit caused by the repeal of the excess profits tax and confronted by our enormous public debt it is a matter of good business judgment in the minds of many men in Congress and out to re-enact the provision of the corporation excess profits tax, modified if need be as to rates of tax and thereby reach extortionate profiteering and to return to the Treasury a considerable revenue from corporations making excessively large profits like Standard Oil.

The stock dividend evil can easily be reached if necessary by a graduated tax on undistributed profits to be paid in the year the surplus is laid aside, with a small tax of not to exceed 5 per cent of the year's surplus to help exceed 5 per cent of the year's surplus to help small companies and banks that require a fund for emergencies. A tax reaching as high as 20 per cent for large surpluses like the Standard Oil would cause cash dividends to be made and limit the enormous expansion of companies that today by avoiding taxes are encompassing the world with their power while due to their control of the business, they exact any rates of profits desired as evidenced by Standard Oil profits of 77 1-2 per cent annually.

This tax would protect small stock holders who need cash dividends and would bring in added taxes from the corporation and also release individual surpluses reaching one half at least of the estimate of Secretary Houston who recommended the tax and believed it would bring in \$600,000,000 annually on a 20 per cent tax rate.

By a 50 per cent graduate tax on large estates beginning with a \$50,000 exemption, the same as the present law, we could reach the enormous profits and tax escaping fortunes that have been laid away by modern day multimillionaires whose fortunes reach into billions of dollars collected in a life time by one man. The government that has permitted these enormous and dangerous accumulations of wealth and of proportionate power is entitled to a liberal share after the accumulator quits the money game. The average heir who suddenly becomes the possessor of millions which he or she had no share in accumulating does not ordinarily travel in the foot steps of the testator and in any event may fairly divide with the government when the estate reaches eight or nine figures.

Publicity of Treasury records is as

necessary in National affairs as in State and information in my hands indicates publicity is imperatively needed to protect the Treasury from a lax administration which now exists in the income tax bureau according to report. The campaign in Wisconsin has educated the people of our State as to the purposes of full publicity and if it is a good thing for a state it is undoubtedly good for the wider field where opportunities for maladministration due to secrecy are so much greater.

The Hopeful Side of the Exodus From the Farm

The note of alarm over the movement of workers from the farms to the cities is again sounded by The Wall Street Journal in calling attention to the fact that in New York State the 1922 record of migration to the cities has been exceeded but once in the war year of 1917. This, we are reminded, is a matter of grave concern. For one thing, it keeps the demand for city homes ahead of the supply and thus holds rents at an excessively high level. And then, the effect of the emigration "on farm production may not be noticed this year, but over a course of years it must make itself felt in lessened output and higher prices." "Taking labor from the farms will work a gradual reduction in acreage, but a still greater one in soil improvement and lessened cultivation." But it seems that there is another side to the picture, and it is emphasized by no less an authority than the Secretary of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture estimates that about 650,000 people left the farms for the cities in this country, last year as against a normal movement of about 250,000. But Secretary Wallace made the rather astonishing statement in his last report that "the greatly accelerated movement of farmers and especially farmers' sons from the farms to the cities and industrial centers is one of the hopeful signs."

"Hopeful," it would seem, because— This is in direct response to the willingness of the public to pay much higher prices for labor in the building trades, manufactures, and industries than for labor on the farm. When fair relationships between agricultural and other prices are restored and the capital worker can market his labor on the farm, whether by working for himself or for another farmer at wages which will compare favorably, all things considered, with the wages he is able to get in the city the movement will again become normal.

In reply to incredulous inquirers, Secretary Wallace insists that he meant just what he said; that, as The Wall Street Journal sums up his views in a Washington dispatch "the hopeful sign" is the fact that a readjustment was inevitable and that the prosperity of the country would not be on a normal basis again, in his opinion, until there was a fair relationship between agricultural and other wages and prices. Since the movement was inevitable the more rapid its course the more hopeful the sign. Eventually, it is prejudged, under a proper economic adjustment agriculture will occupy its proper relationship to other industries." The Wallace idea was further explained by assistant secretary P. Pugsley in an address in St. Louis. Mr. Pugsley pointed out that in case of over-production the manufacturer can lay off men, or shut down, but agriculture can not reduce its output materially except by reducing the number of farmers. A Mr. Pugsley is quoted in The Wall Street Journal:

That is exactly what is happening to-day and is the thing which is attracting such wide attention and arousing so much concern. The farmer is quitting his business. Such a movement, the regrettable, is inevitable whenever the proper balance does not exist between farm business and city business. Not only is such a movement inevitable, but it is perfectly proper, and under present conditions the only effective method the farmer has of reducing surpluses.

I do not belong to that group of people who feel we should have more people in the country than are needed to produce the necessary farm products. Unless I am mistaken, too many have gone back to the farm for present conditions.

It would be much better to employ the surplus labor and capital in the production of those things which may not be necessary, but which are desirable from the standpoint of living a satisfying life.

IF IN YOUR INNER THOUGHTS YOU ARE THINKING OF DOING SOMETHING

You would not like others to know about, be sure to drop it, and resolve not to do it.

You have to live with yourself and your bad deeds will be sure to flock around you some time in life's later hours and give you unhappiness.

Let each day add to the crown of good deeds well done.

LAZINESS AND STUPIDITY AND DON'T-CAREISM MAY HIDE UNDER

a good name and a fine recommendation, but they cannot get on far. If we really aren't worth much the fact crops out, sure, sooner or later. The fine opportunity in a good place that we failed to appreciate is lost, and there is no one to blame but ourselves.

This is the truth of a lifetime of observation.

Somehow our grandchildren do not seem to have the faults that our own children did.

Doubling the Farmers Taxes in Eight Years

Crops may be bad, or crops may be good; but good or bad, the farmer has to continue paying taxes on his land. And taxes on farm land have more than doubled from 1914 to 1922, according to no less than an authority than the United States Department of Agriculture. A canvass made by the Department shows that the average amount of State, county and local taxes paid by American farmers in 1922 was 70.9 cents per acre compared with 31.4 cents in 1914—an increase of 126 per cent. In the eight years. Roads and public schools are said to be the principal cause of the increase, so the farmer and the farmers' children would seem to be getting something for their money. Some of the more significant figures contained in the report made by the Department of Agriculture are thus summarized in the Washington press dispatches:

New Jersey farmers were paying the highest taxes in 1922, with an average of \$2.22 per acre, compared with 96 cents in 1914, an increase of 132 per cent.

Arizona farmers were paying the lowest taxes—7 cents per acre, which was the same as in 1914.

In Iowa, the premier farm products State of the Union, farmers were paying an average of \$1.49, compared with 68 cents in 1914, an increase of 120 per cent.

In Texas, the second farm production State, the 1922 average was 35 cents an acre, compared with 17 cents in 1914, an increase of 114 per cent.

The largest increase was in Arkansas, with a jump of 160 per cent, the 1922 taxes averaging 66 cents per acre, compared with 18 cent in 1914.

We are informed that the average taxes paid per acre on farm lands in 1914 and 1922, respectively, in the Eastern States are as follows:

Main, 35 cents and 60 cents; New Hampshire, 36 and 67; Vermont, 35 and 63; Massachusetts, 63 and \$1.20; Rhode Island, 59 and 99; New York, 59 and \$1.12; New Jersey, 96 and \$2.22; Pennsylvania, 58 and \$1.11; Delaware, 37 and 65; Maryland, 36 and 55.

How Long Will the Present Business "Upswing" Last

Of course, no one is saying nobody knows, and something which a great many business men and speculators would give a great deal to know. An intelligent attempt to answer it is made in the New York Evening Post by the economist, Professor William O. Scroggs, who says:

Each week sees the prices of basic commodities move up a little higher. Evidently this can not continue indefinitely. Moreover, the higher and the sharper the advance the greater must be the corresponding reaction. When business men generally get the idea that no end to the upward swing is in sight, the time has arrived for the prudent to "watch their step." The investigations of the Harvard Committee on Economic Research indicate that the business cycle has a rough periodicity of forty months. The range has been found to vary, in the period covered by the investigations, from twenty-six to forty-four months. In the last boom period the business curve reached its peak in April, 1920. If the present cyclical swing is of average duration the peak of the present movement should be reached in the late summer. If it runs to the maximum length, however, the peak will not be reached till near the end of the current year. The weight of business opinion appears to regard the later date as the one in which a reaction is the more likely to come.

At any rate, if past experience means anything, the second half of 1923 is the period in which business men need to watch for the first signs of readjustment and to set their houses in order when such signs make their appearance.

DON'T LEAVE IT TO GEORGE

Brother farmer:— There comes a lull, generally of short duration, in the work on our farms. Just after corn planting or frequently an hour comes just before dark when any of us could take a nap or better yet, and slip out to some turn on the public road near our homes and cut the brush and weeds that obstruct the view to driving our autos.

Generally if these times are when we suddenly round some corner to find an oncoming car approaching that is was impossible to see. Danger lurks in all these turns or places in the road hid by brush.

We may save someone's life by appointing ourselves a committee of one to see that such places are cleared of all brush.

Of course the supervisors should see to this too. But when they are left in dangerous condition, let us as farmers rise to the occasion and see that the road is made safe as it runs through or near our farms.

If I were a supervisor I would have kept pleasure in having published in The Farmers Page the name of 12 farmers who were public spirited enough to make the road safe for their farms. So let us all do our best. Let's go.

A woman thinks a man will change after she gets him—and most of them are different.



The Joy of Living

by Sidney Gowing

(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XXVII

Who's Who.

"We won't scold her any more today, Tony dear," said Lady Scroope, with the faintest note of pleading in her voice, "will we? This extremely naughty child. She has had a rough time."

"Yes," said Lord Scroope, heavily, "that is what I feel, Delicia. We—we must temper justice with mercy."

Aimee sat between her two stern parents on the lounge in the library at Scroope Towers. A night's rest had not restored the color to her cheeks. Her eyelashes were slightly wet. She smiled faintly.

"You dear people," said Aimee, stealing a hand into her mother's, while the other clasped the long white fingers of her sire, "you haven't scolded me at all. What you ought to do is to beat me. It's no use my trying to tell you how sorry I am. There aren't any words for it."

"Aimee dear," said Lady Scroope, stroking her hair, "try and look a little less tragic. This isn't like you. It's all over now."

"Is it?" said Aimee wistfully. "I am glad, mummy. I've told you both the story, all over and over. I've tried to make it clear. It's a fearful tangle, I know. You have, both been so sweet about it."

"It is finished," said Lord Scroope gently. "I am so devoutly thankful, Aimee, to find you have come safely through the dangers which beset you at Jervaulx—what might have happened appals me to think of—that it is impossible to be harsh. And—and it distresses me to see you looking so unhappy. For the first time in your life, I can never remember to have seen you in such a mood."

Aimee stood up. "The thing I want to know," she said, piteously, "is, what about Billy? You won't answer me. Mummy, you know, will understand. If I lose Billy, I don't care whether I live or die. That is all."

Lord Scroope passed his fingers through his snowy hair. Aimee's mother put an arm round her and led her out of the room.

"Go upstairs and rest for awhile, Baby," said Lady Scroope, gently. "You are very tired, and there has been talk enough."

In a few minutes Lady Scroope returned.

"This," said her husband, sadly, "is the most distressing aspect of the whole affair."

"I had a long talk with Aimee this morning," said Lady Scroope, "and it isn't a thing we can dismiss lightly, Tony. I know the child better than you do." She reflected. "This Billy—this Mr. Spencer appears to be rather remarkable."

"If we can trust Aimee's account," said Lord Scroope gloomily. "But—a young man picked up by the wayside," he added with a bewildered air. "My dear Delicia—!"

"He is not English, is he?"

"American, I understand. It seems curious," said Lord Scroope, pensively, "but I believe he is the first American I have met."

His wife laid a small white hand on his shoulder.

"Tony, darling," she said laughing, "you know very little of the world, but one thing at least you know. You saw this man. Is he—a gentleman?"

Lord Scroope paused.

"Whatever else he may not be, he is that."

"I rather gathered it from what I heard of him."

"But Delicia—"

The butler entered with a card on a tray. Lord Scroope inspected the card. It bore the name "Hiram B. Rivington," which conveyed nothing to Lord Scroope. Under it, in pencil, were the words, "About Mr. William Spencer."

"Is the bearer of this below?" asked Lord Scroope.

"Yes, my lord. He wishes to see your lordship urgently."

Lady Scroope glanced at the card, and suppressed her curiosity nobly.

"I shall leave you to receive this visitor, Tony," she said. "I do not think Aimee ought to be left alone just now."

She retired. A very large, clean-shaven man with a rectangular jaw and chin, humorous lips, was ushered into the library. He was attired in roomy gray tweeds, his eye twinkled faintly, and there was something compelling about his presence.

"Lord Scroope?" he inquired, bowing complacently. "It's very good of you to receive a stranger. I thought that my nephew, William Spencer, would be here. He promised me to arrive about now. I guess it's something big that's delayed him."

"Is Mr. Spencer your nephew?" said Lord Scroope guardedly.

"That is so. You know him, I think."

He retired, leaving the two together, and drifted into the sunny morning room overlooking the lawn. In a few moments Lady Scroope came in. Mr. Rivington made himself known to her. In a very short time Lady Scroope had skillfully elicited from Mr. Rivington all the information he had given to her husband, and a good deal more. She bubbled with amusement and sympathy as the enthusiastic Rivington expounded Billy's qualities.

"I had a few words with your nephew, Mr. Rivington, before he went upstairs," she said laughing, "a most magnetic and alluring young man. I tremble to think what his influence may be on my simple-minded husband."

Mr. Rivington, coloring with pleasure, looked admiringly at the little lady, wondering how she came to have a daughter as old as Aimee—who at that moment entered the room. Lady Scroope introduced her guest.

"Well," murmured Mr. Rivington, holding Aimee's hand after shaking it and regarding her vivid beauty with the most intense appreciation, "I can understand Billy's anxiety now."

"Do you mean to say," exclaimed Aimee, "that Billy is here?"

"He is at present with your father in the library, dear," replied her mother. Aimee departed hastily.

"Aimee," her mother called after her, "you are on no account to interrupt them."

"I'm going to be there when they come out," said Aimee over her shoulder as she disappeared.

The two elder people looked at each other, and both of them laughed. Mr. Rivington was charmed. Lady Scroope was wholly unlike his pre-conceived notions of an English peeress. They resumed their conversation and drifted out through the windows to the lawn near the entrance, where stood the Sphinx. The original Sphinx, with pillion-seat de luxe attached.

Ten minutes later Lord Scroope, with a countenance that was positively animated, came toward them across the grass.

"My dear Delicia!" he exclaimed. "I have no objection to saying, even before Mr. Rivington, that William Spencer is a most remarkable young man. Not only has his conduct all through the affair been admirable, but his character appeals to me very greatly. There is more innate honesty, more of the very essence of religion, in that young fellow, than I have yet encountered in anyone of his age."

Mr. Rivington, coloring still more deeply, looked at his lordship with appreciative eyes. Lady Scroope smiled.

"Tony, dear, I have seldom heard you express yourself so warmly; and as a judge of character you have taught me to regard you as infallible. Certainly, from the rather brief interview I had with Mr. Spencer I formed a similar opinion. But do I understand that you have—?"

"Hem," said Lord Scroope, with some slight confusion, "we appear to be moving rather—ah—rapidly. I feel—"

He broke off, apparently at a loss, as Billy and Aimee came towards them across the lawn, side by side. There was something Olympian in Billy's aspect and the splendor of his smile. Aimee was radiant and glowing. Lord Scroope scarcely recognized in her the pallid and distressed young woman who had returned from Jervaulx. It was as though an errand descendant of the gods had restored his daughter to him.

"Dad!" said Aimee. "You've been splendid, dear. And I want to say all the nice things to Billy's uncle, that I haven't had a chance to, yet."

"I hope," said Lord Scroope, wrinkling his brow in perplexity as he and his wife stood in the library some hours later, after the departure of the visitors, "that I have not been too precipitate. Have I committed myself too far, Delicia?"

Lady Scroope pushed her husband gently into an armchair and perched herself on the arm of it.

"If you mean, dear," she said, stroking his hair, "did you definitely accept Billy Spencer as a prospective son-in-law—you certainly did. And a very good thing, too."

"Did I really?" murmured her husband. "I hardly recognize myself today, Delicia. It seems very precipitate. There are so many things to consider—to verify—"

"I haven't the slightest doubt that will be all right. Two of the soundest people I ever came across."

"But what—"

"What I like about Americans," said Lady Scroope, "when a proposition—that's what they call it, I think—when a proposition is clear, they don't waste time. I like people who don't waste time—it makes life so much less complicated."

"I am certainly conscious of a great access of happiness."

"Yes. Because Aimee is so happy. And Aimee's happiness is a very infectious quality. Still, at the moment, Tony dear, you are looking a little worried and anxious. Why?"

"The one rift in the lute," said Lord Scroope regretfully, "is this break with the Jervaulx household. Family quarrels are always petty and undignified. I fear the affair has alienated Erythea. I hope I did not convey the impression that I disapproved of Alexander's marriage. Really it is an excellent thing for Georgina, and he will have a most worthy wife."

"I," said Lady Scroope, kissing the top of his head, "will make the peace with Erythea. Although she disapproves of my moral character, I am the only person she really listens to. I will go over tomorrow and pave the way. I've already talked that over with Mr. William Spencer," she added, twinkling, "and he will accompany me. I am persuaded he has great influence

there. I suggest a double wedding here at Scroope. It will suit Erythea much better than at Jervaulx—as things are! Have no fear, Tony. It shall be arranged."

CHAPTER XXVIII

"All's Well—"

"What," said Aimee, with a little touch of scorn, "are you looking so frightened about, Georgie dear?"

"I'm not frightened," said Georgina faintly, smoothing her white silk sleeve with a tremulous hand and glancing at the spray of orange-blossoms on the boudoir table. "I'm supremely happy. But—one ought to feel a little frightened, surely? Are not you?"

"Not a bit."

Georgina regarded her cousin with a faintly shocked expression, that changed slowly into a gaze of admiration.

"How perfectly lovely you look, Aimee!"

"Yes, don't I," returned Aimee simply, inspecting herself in the long mirror. "Isn't Billy lucky?" She suddenly encircled Georgina's waist with her arm. "I'm so glad you're happy, Georgie dear. Everybody's got to be happy today; even Aunt Erythea."

In half an hour you and Alexander will stand at the altar. Don't tremble like that. I and Billy will be close to you. Dad will marry all four of us with splendid composure and dignity. There's nothing to be afraid of. Dad is at his best in emergencies like that."

"I do love dignity," said Georgina gratefully.

"Don't say nasty things to me on my wedding day. You'll get all the dignity you want. When you emerge after the wedding breakfast, the carriage with the two fat horses will be waiting for you; it will convey you to the train, and then away for—where did you say you were going?"

"Closeminster," said Georgina rapturously. "Alexander is to be inducted as assistant to the prebendary in six weeks time. I was so glad when he suggested we should go at once to the place where later his duties will lie. There, under the shadow of that glorious old cathedral—"

"You'll spend an idyllic, sedate honeymoon," said Aimee. "How perfect, dear. Aren't you grateful to me? If



"Isn't Billy Lucky?"

It hadn't been for my stunt, you might have missed a whole life's happiness. But Billy and I—"

"You're going through to Harwich on the car, aren't you, dear? Alexander told me—"

"There's Aunt Erythea!" said Aimee. "I'm glad mummy induced the old terror to come."

"Who is that with her?"

"My new uncle-in-law, Mr. Rivington. He's a peach! Aunt seems to be getting on with him splendidly. Look at her back! Who's the funny little man that seems half asleep, over by the cedar?"

"My Uncle Joseph," murmured Georgina. "He didn't realize till after we left Jervaulx, that I ought to have been at home with him all the time. I don't think he really grasps the position, even now."

"I don't wonder. These professors never do grasp anything," chuckled Aimee. "We've beaten Diana and Bertrand. They're to be married in London next week."

"Isn't all this delightful to think of," sighed Georgina, "after the horrors we went through! Did you ever hear what became of that woman who told me about—the wife of the burglar?"

"Never heard a word more of her; I think she got away."

"It all seems like some fearful nightmare now," shuddered her cousin.

"As the wife of a future bishop you'll wipe it off your memory, Georgie, dear. But I never shall! The greatest time I ever had in my life The Joy of Living, Georgie!" Lady Scroope suddenly entered the room.

"Children," she said gravely, "in five minutes we start for the chapel."

Aimee bolted into her room, followed by her mother.

"Do you see 'em yet?" whispered an apple-cheeked woman eagerly. The red poppies in her bonnet quivered as she raised herself on tiptoe. The staff of the Scroope Towers household was grouped on either side of the great porch, behind the assembled guests.

The apple-cheeked woman was Mrs. Sunning of Ivy cottage, Stanhoes; the only envoy from the Jervaulx district. Her eyes sparkled, she clutched grimly to her breast a large bag of

a barbarous custom still permitted Scroope.

Aimee and Billy suddenly emerged from the porch at speed, followed closely by Alexander and Georgina amid cheers, flower-petals and confetti. Mrs. Sunning, with a shrill cry opened her batteries.

Alexander and Georgina, swerving to the right, climbed into the waiting carriage. Billy, escaping through the shower of rice, shot past to the car. "Beat it!" he cried to the chauffeur and caught Aimee by the hand. To gether they scudded on foot down the drive.

The guests paused in astonishment. Lady Scroope, her eyelashes sparkling laughed gently. Aunt Erythea juttet an inquiring nose round the pillars.

The bride and bridegroom, having made good speed for two hundred yards, turned into a clump of laurel that efficiently hid the Flying Sphinx. Billy snatched up a blue cloak that lay athwart the saddle.

"On with it!" cried Billy, glowing in a twinkling Aimee donned the wrap; as Billy bestrode the saddle she threw herself upon the pillion and her arms about his waist.

"Ready—partner!" Billy said.

"Let her rip!" panted Aimee joyously.

The Sphinx hummed swiftly along the park road and swung left onto the highway.

"Hold tight!"

The Sphinx breasted the long rise at sixty miles an hour. The wind screamed past them.

Aimee laughed aloud. Leaning forward from the pillion, she pressed the smallest, soft round kiss on the back of Billy's neck, as they disappeared in a cloud of sunlit dust.

[THE END]

America's Marvels

NATURAL AND OTHERWISE

By T. T. Maxey

THE WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP

If you can step-up your imagination so that it can clearly visualize a mastodontic ocean liner 953 feet long, 100 feet wide and 102 feet deep, without including the smoke stacks and weighing 64,000 tons, you can form an impression of the new Queen of the Atlantic—The Majestic.

This—the world's largest ship—makes regular trips between America's largest city, New York, Southampton, England, and Cherbourg, France, in five days flat, land to land.

The hold of the Majestic contains a battery of forty-eight boilers which supply steam to four giant turbine engines, which drive a like number of screw propellers. This power plant develops the amazing capacity of 100,000 horse power. This tremendous force drives this huge craft through the water at the surprising speed of twenty-three knots or sea miles—which is the equivalent of twenty-six land miles—per hour, making the Majestic one of the fastest large passenger-carrying ships on the high seas. Oil is the fuel used.

This ship has nine decks, or to put it another way round, is nine stories high. You can gain some conception of the monstrosity of the interior by reading the following statement issued by the owners: "The space in the great ship occupied chiefly by her housing facilities, so to speak, and her engines and other machinery, is equal to that in 400 average detached suburban residences of eight-rooms each, or of about 800 average four-room city apartments."

This vessel can accommodate 4,000 first, second and third-class passengers, along with a crew of 1,000 and has 1,245 state rooms. There is no end of spacious public apartments including a lounge, palm court, dining saloons, library, reading and writing rooms, smoking room, card room, gymnasium, swimming pool, children's play room and sun porches, barber shop, hair dressing parlor, tailor shop, a conservatory and quarters for pet dogs. The promenade deck is fifty feet above the water and four times around it is one mile.

Wonderful as all that is, however, one does not sense the full significance of it all until he contemplates the staggering quantities of supplies of innumerable kinds that are required to complete the equipment of such a gigantic floating palace. To illustrate, figures supplied by the owners show 17 tons of blankets, 3,000 mattresses, 75 tons of dishes, 77,000 towels, 11,000 sheets, 10,000 table cloths, 45,000 napkins, 55,000 pieces of silver and cutlery, 30,000 plates, 16,000 cups, 2,700 pitchers, 2,400 tea and coffee pots, 29,000 pieces of glassware and so on until your head swims.

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Childish Deductions.

Mary and her little brother, Billie, were standing in the parlor of a big hotel. Much awed at their luxurious surroundings, they were gazing about, when Billie's glance fell on a picture of Marie Antoinette. Edging up to Mary, he whispered: "Who's that lady?" To which Mary replied in a confidential tone: "Why, she's the one that owns the furniture."

Cosmic Dust.

When a "shooting star" strikes our atmosphere, its energy or motion is transformed into heat, from the friction produced by the air, and the "star" is literally burned to ashes. These ashes fall upon us in a continual shower, and constitute the greater part of what is commonly known as cosmic dust.

Each Man to His Trade

By MYRA CURTIS LANE

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PORSON & CO., which signified Mr. Routledge, the general manager, wanted to keep Miss Lowndes if possible. They were a publishing house, which made them a little less cold-blooded than the average business firm; and then Miss Lowndes' father had held down a job there seventeen years. It was not an exalted one, and had had nothing to do with literature, but still, when he died penniless, they had to do something for his daughter.

One gathered that Lucille Lowndes had never worked anywhere, had never had any expectation of working. It was Routledge who got her her position. He had been up to the Lowndes apartment once or twice, and he and Lucille had reached the stage where they were friendly enough to tease each other.

How different in the office! Lucille was chilled when she confronted Mr. Routledge in the new suit which she had put on to captivate. Mr. Routledge was a different person. And then, from his point of view, Miss Lowndes looked so out of place anywhere where she was not required to be ornamental.

At the end of a talk Routledge said: "Miss Lowndes"—he had once called her Lucille, and her mouth quivered as he said that, which, in turn, irritated him. "I am going to put you to work filing cards and folding circulars. I advise you to spend your spare evenings attending a business class in stenography and typing. Once you are a competent stenographer the way to promotion will be open."

Two weeks later the head of her department came to Routledge in a rage. "Say, just what sort of pull has Miss Lowndes got with Porson & Co?" he demanded.

"Shoot it off, Baines. What's worrying you?"

"Why, she's never on time. And this morning, when I asked her why she came sauntering in twenty minutes late, she said she had been making a pudding."

Routledge looked thoughtful. "She hasn't an idea of office discipline, either. The slowest and most inaccurate worker we have."

"I'll speak to her," said Routledge. "Miss Lowndes," he said later—and her lips quivered at the address—"I am going to transfer you to the mail order department, where you will gain new experience. And try to be—er—more punctual, please. How is the stenography coming on?"

"Very nicely," said Lucille.

"The way to promotion will be open to you as soon as you are an efficient stenographer, you know," said Mr. Routledge.

Two weeks later she had to be shifted out of the mail order department. The manager said Miss Lowndes wasn't punctual, talked all the time, demoralized the force.

Routledge sent for her. "Er—Miss Lowndes, I am going to let you address envelopes for us in the circulation department," he said. "It will be a new experience for you. Of course, we can't increase your salary, but—by the way, how is the stenography coming on?"

"Oh, I think I'm making progress," said Lucille, whose lips were quivering at being called Miss Lowndes. She remembered the evening at her father's apartment when he had held her hand and told her it was pretty.

"I'm glad to hear it," said Mr. Routledge. "As soon as you are a competent stenographer all things will be open to you."

A month later the head of the circulation department came to Routledge in a rage.

"Say, that Miss Lowndes is a joke, that's what she is!" he exclaimed indignantly. "She addresses about seventy-five envelopes a day, and half of them have smudges and erasures. I can't have her any longer. She demoralizes my girls."

Mr. Routledge sent for her. "Er—Miss Lowndes," he began, "Er—complaints about your work have been coming to me. Er—don't you like the work in this office?"

"Of course I hate it all!" cried Lucille indignantly. "And how am I to work when I'm worrying all the time whether I've left the gas on in the stove, and how my cakes are coming on?"

"How about the stenography?"

"I hate that too. And you may as well know the truth. I haven't been to a business class at all and I'm not going, so there!"

"But—Miss Lowndes, you know we want to help you. If there's any department you can work in—what can you do?"

"Do? What a woman's meant to do—make cakes and puddings, and have nice silver, and—and—oh, take your old jobs away! I wish I'd never come here!"

Mr. Routledge looked at her, and suddenly he saw Lucille instead of Miss Lowndes. You see, she had just resigned, and that broke the habit, and—

"I tell you what, Lucille," he said. "You ask me up to dinner and make me some of your cakes and puddings, and we'll talk things over like in the old days, shall we?"

Pleasant, but Futile.

Exchange—In addition to the compelling force of her art, Miss Ruegger possesses a magnetic personality and a manner that is entirely free from all trace of effectiveness.—Boston Transcript.

CLEARVILLE ROUTE 3

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood O'Neal and children, Ruth, Ralph, Lyda, Leroy and Mae, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Neal and daughter, Miss Grace and granddaughters, Misses Edith and Grace Means and Mr. Gross Hartley attended the Dicken family reunion held near Clearville on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nelson and daughter Russel, Mr. Russell Collins, Mrs. Wilson Clinger, Messrs. Orie and Earl Nelson, Merle and Baby Fletcher, Conda Hook and John Ferrin spent Sunday at the home of Albert Diehl's.

Misses Mildred O'Neal, Georgia and Belva Swartzwelder and Mr. Carl Pardew left Sunday for Shippensburg where they will attend summer school.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Mountain and Miss Grace Barkman spent Sunday at Emory Howsares.

There will be preaching services at Mt. Zion Christian church Saturday evening, June 23rd and all day service and baptizing on Sunday, June 24 by Rev. Beard.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Miller and daughters Betty and Veda visited Mrs. James and Harry Conlon on Sunday.

Mr. Albert Diehl who has been employed at Smock is spending a few days at his home.

There will be children services at Zion church Sunday evening, June 24th.

Mr. John Barkman is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Top Barkman.

Mr. Charles Cooters and family spent Sunday with his brother-in-law Olen Dicken.

Mr. Homer Bennett called at Emory Howsares on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Collins spent the week end with their parents.

Mrs. Tobias Mountain is spending several days at the home of Elwood O'Neal.

MANY NEW USES FOR LEMONS

It is not generally known that if a lemon is well warmed before being cut and squeezed it will yield twice as much juice as otherwise. Lemons, not required for immediate use, should be kept in a pan of cold water in a cool place in order to retain their freshness.

A tablespoonful of honey mixed with the same quantity of strained lemon juice is recommended as an excellent cure for a sore throat. Beat up an egg with a dessertspoonful of castor sugar, stir in a dessertspoonful of lemon juice, and drink at once. This is a good palliative for speaker's throat.

Some persons find headaches are speedily cured by drinking a cup of fairly strong, freshly-made tea in which a slice of lemon takes the place of sugar. Again, if boiled milk has to be taken and is insipid to the palate, a couple of slices of lemon can be added to the milk during the boiling process. Remove the lemon before serving.

Lemons are invaluable household helps. Ink stains on table linen can be removed by covering the marks with common salt and then saturating it with lemon juice. Very obstinate stains may need several treatments.

The addition of a thick slice of lemon to the water in which handkerchiefs, underlinen and other white materials are boiled will insure their "washing white," without having injurious effects on the materials.

For the toilet lemons also have their use. Half a lemon, from which most of the juice has been squeezed, makes a first-class washing sponge. It is used to whiten the skin and remove wrinkles.

SHERMAN VALLEY

Sunday school at Sherman Valley was largely attended on Sunday. Rev. Riddle of Everett, gave a very interesting sermon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright and daughter Helen visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cleth Wright, of Kearney on Sunday.

Mr. John A. Wright visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Ford last Sunday.

Mr. Albert Wright who has been on the sick list is reported no better. Frank Wright and brother Howard visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Figard of Broad Top last Sunday.

Mr. Wade H. Figard, of Round Knob, visited at the home of Charley Wright one evening last week.

Mr. Charles Wright visited his sisters, Mrs. Cutchall and Mrs. Howard Grove, of Hopewell, last Friday.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE

REFORMED CHURCH

Rev. John A. Berger, Pastor. Trinity, Osterburg: Sunday school Sunday at 9:15 a. m., church service 10:15 a. m., Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. Object lecture "Mortgaged Manhood" by Rev. Walter C. Pugh of Fairfield. No admission, offering. St. Mark's, King: Sunday school Sunday at 1 P. M., church service at 2 P. M., Missionary Society at 8 P. M.

DIVISION IN MEMORIAM

In sad but loving remembrance of our dear sweet son and brother Ray Herman Divoly who departed this life one year ago to-morrow, June 25, 1922. What is home without you Ray dear? One year has passed. We miss you more Ray dear. We think of you often in silence. No eyes can see us weep but many a silent tear we shed. While others are fast asleep your trust in God did never cease. In prayer you bore all care. Thus will your soul find God by peace and Heaven shall be your gain. Father, Mother, Sisters and Brother:

Children are never permanently taught when they have to be hired to do anything.

Legal Advertising

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made to The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under the provision of the Public Service Company Law, by Tod Township Power Company, Clay Township Power Company, Springfield Township Power Company, Cromwell Township Power Company, Dublin Township Power Company, Tell Township Power Company, Lack Township Power Company, Beale Township Power Company, Milford Township Power Company, Cranville Township Power Company, Hope Township Power Company, Bratton Township Power Company, Fannett Township Power Company, Lurgan Township Power Company, Metal Township Power Company, Letterkenny Township Power Company and South Woodbury Township Power Company for a certificate of public convenience evidencing the Commission's approval of the consolidation and merger of said companies into a new corporation to be known as EASTERN TRANSMISSION COMPANY.

A public hearing upon his application will be held on Thursday, July 12, 1923, at 9 o'clock A. M. Eastern Standard Time, in Room No. 496 City Hall, Philadelphia, when and where all persons in interest may appear and be heard, if they so desire.

June 22—29 James Collins Jones, Solicitor.

CHARTER NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Tuesday the 17th day of July, 1923, by W. H. Solomon, Aizene Solomon and George H. Philippi, under the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called Pennsylvania Lumber and Post Company, the character and object of which is the buying and selling of lumber of all kinds, buying timber and timber lands and the manufacturing of timber into lumber products, and selling same at wholesale and retail, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto.

June 22 July 13. B. F. Madore, Solicitor.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Directors of the Bedford County Trust Co., at the last regular meeting declared the usual 3 per cent semi-annual dividend payable July 2nd to stock holders of record June 4th. Checks will be mailed.

June 22

ALUM BANK

Miss Catherine Hammer, of Swissvale has returned home after spending a week with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Prosser.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Blackburn, of Fishertown, spent Saturday with their daughter, Mrs. Dr. Shimer.

The funeral of Mrs. David Barefoot, of Scalp Level was largely attended.

Mr. D. D. Hann is preparing to make a cement walk in front of his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Brown spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Brown.

Miss Rhine Nunemaker left for Shippensburg C. V. S. & S.

Mrs. Wellington Davis is visiting her daughter and family, Mrs. Dr. George Wright of Conemaugh.

The Children's Day services were largely attended on Sunday evening at the M. E. church.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Hite are very proud parents of a baby girl.

Miss Odella Mae Valentine has returned home from a visit at Bedford and Johnstown where she visited friends and relatives.

Quite a number of folks from Centerville attended the Chautauqua at Bedford Thursday night.

Mrs. Ora Elliott is on the sick list. Mrs. John Oster is very ill with quinsy at her home here.

Mrs. Ida Doyle and daughter, Gwendolyn left for Terra Haute, Ind. where they will visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. Ranson Nave and Miss Ruth Nave, of Akron, Ohio are visiting at Mrs. C. C. Naves.

Miss Grace Barnes, Miss Anna Jane and Mr. John Baine, of West Virginia, visited at Mr. S. T. Whipples over Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Wilson is visiting at Mrs. William Smiths.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whipp, of Johnstown, visited at Mrs. Lenora Whipp's last week.

Mrs. Maude Elliott and son, Russell, left for Akron, Ohio where they will visit friends and relatives.

Master Ayel Oster, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Oster fell out of a cherry tree on Sunday and broke his arms.

Schellburg Reformed Church

Rev. Henry I. Aulenbach, Pastor. Services for June 24. St. John's, Schellburg, Sabbath School at 9:30 a. m. Divine worship 10:30 a. m.

St. Luke's, New Paris: Sabbath School 9:30 a. m., Divine worship 7:45 p. m.

SPRIGGS PLANTS

They Grow

CLASSIFIED ADS

COWS! COWS! COWS!

I am buying fresh cows, close springers and bologna cows. Also buying wool.

C. L. Longenecker, Bedford, Pa. County phone,

APARTMENT WANTED—Three or four rooms furnished or unfurnished, must be private tenement, permanent. Will take lease. Write box 72, Bedford, June 15—22.

Harrison twp. School Board will meet at Buffalo Mills on Saturday, June 30th at 1:30 P. M. for the purpose of electing teachers for the coming term. Also to receive bids for coal and kindling.

H. G. Mowry, Secretary Buffalo Mills, Pa.

June 15—30.

WANTED—A lady capable of taking charge of this county to act as our agent; big pay. Nuclea Co., Inc. Penn. Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—One good fresh cow. John R. Bergstresser, one mile North of Imertown

Teachers wanted for primary, intermediate and grammar school and assistant High School teacher. All applications must be in on or before June 5th.

H. J. Mock, Sec., School Board, New Paris, Pa.

Splendid white leghorn chicks for delivery June 27th. 15c each.

Jos. J. Barclay, Bedford, Pa.

June 22 *

LOST—One dark brown or black mule, weighing 900 to 1000 pounds. Finder notify J. N. Miller, Saxton, Pa.

June 22—29

FOR SALE—Splendid hatching Prairie State incubators. Also stove brooders and oil hovers. Jos. J. Barclay, Bedford, Pa. Catalogues mailed. Feb. 16th.

LOST—Traveling bag between Henry Shoemakers and Bedford last Sunday. Return to this office and reward will be given.

If you want to raise strong rugged chicks feed them semi-solid butter-milk. G. A. Carpenter, Co. phone Mann's Choice, Rt. 1. Apr. 1 tf.

FOR SALE—Peerless Traction Engine 12 H. P. Peerless separator 24x38 also lot belts. Will sell cheap to quick buyer.

E. P. Hershberger, Spring Hope, Pa.

June 8—22.

FOR SALE—My fruit farm of 58 acres, 1000 trees, more or less, bearing fruit, 14 room house, barn and four out buildings, graded school, church, two stores and telephones. Located at Wolfburg, Pa., on the Lincoln Highway. Apply to Dr. A. C. Wolf, Bedford, Pa.

June 8—15—22



16 DAY EXCURSION

\$14.40

Round Trip

BEDFORD

To

Atlantic City

Wildwood, Ocean City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Anglesen, Avalon, Peermont, Stone Harbor

THURSDAYS

July 12, 26; Aug. 9, 23; Sept. 6

Tickets good returning within 16 days

Valid in parlor or sleeping cars on payment of usual charges for space occupied in good via Delaware River Bridge Route 36 cent extra, round trip.

Stop-overs allowed at Philadelphia in either direction.

See Flyers

Consult Ticket Agents

Proportionate fare from other points

Ocean Grove Excursion

August 23

Pennsylvania R. R. System

The Standard Railroad of the World

THE WILLOWS

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Shearer spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Foreman and family, of Ellerslie.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Ritchey called on relatives at Yellow Creek.

Messrs. Roy Shearer and Raymond Shaffer visited near Mattie and Robinsonville Sunday.

Ethel Chatman of Youngstown Ohio, is visiting here.

FRIEND'S COVE

LUTHERAN PASTORATE

Rev. M. J. Ross, Pastor

Services for Sunday, June 24.

St. Mark's: 10 A. M. Children's Day

Ball Hill: 2:30 P. M. Regular services

Rainsburg 7:30 P. M. Regular services.

Real Estate For Sale

ATTRACTIVE HOMES

BUNGALOWS

BUILDING LOTS

FARMS

TIMBER LANDS

Ask for list.

Three story apartment house with large store room on first floor. Good location.

If you wish to purchase, sell or rent, let me be of service to you.

Rush C. Litzinger

RICHELIEU BUILDING

BUYING IN HASTE

John Wanamaker said: "To buy a home hastily with little money to pay down to begin with is to buy a mountain of worries."

Get your money into a good saving fund, even little by little, where you can draw it out, if you wish."

We Pay 3% On Your

Savings for a Home

Hartley Banking Co.

BEDFORD, PA.

Bread Is Your Best Food

Eat More of

"Allen's Big Family Loaf"

Home Made Bread

20c at your grocers

BEDFORD SANITARY BAKERY

SALE—ARMY SHOES—SALE

We have just bought a tremendous stock of Army Munson last shoes to be sold to the public direct. Price \$2.75. These shoes are 100 per cent solid leather with heavy double soles sewed and nailed. The uppers are of heavy tan chrome leather with bellows tongue, thereby making them waterproof. These shoes are selling very fast and we advise you to order at once to insure your order being filled.

The sizes are 6 to 11 all widths; Pay Postman on receipt of goods or send money order. Money refunded if shoes are not satisfactory.

The U. S. Stores Co.,

1441 Broadway, New York City.

SPECIALS

V-Suits, Men's & Boys 48c

Men's Pongee Shirts collars attached 98c

White Duck Trousers \$2.75

STRAUB'S Bedford, Pa.

REMOVED GOITRE AT HOME

Syracuse Lady Tells How She Was Saved An Operation

Mrs. Hattie Church, 215 Putnam Street, Syracuse, N. Y., says she will tell or write how she was saved an operation with Sorbol Quadruple, a colorless liniment.

Get free information at John R. Dull's Drug Store or write, Box 358, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.—Adv.

HELIXVILLE

Verda and Erma Findley respectively of Johnstown and Windhorst were with home folks over Sunday.

James Kinzey, of New Florence, was in Helixville on Sunday.

D. S. Findley is helping Roy Miller put a barn roof on for Mrs. R. H. Miller.

A. E. Hinson had his light plant completed on Monday of this week. Mrs. James Frazier near Kinzey Gap passed away Monday night. She was aged about 86 years.

BUILDING?

Metzger Has It. Anything You Need In Building Line.

A CAR LOAD OF EACH

Galvanized roofing, plaster, cement, finishing lime and sewer pipe arriving this week. Also a complete line of rubber roofing, slate surfaced roofing, strip shingles, building paper, slater's felt, nails, locks etc.

PAINT AND VARNISH

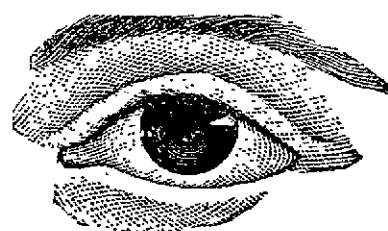
Don't forget when you are painting or finishing your house inside or outside, that we carry everything used in this line. Paste and liquid fillers, floor wax varnish stains, graining colors, schellacs, colors in oil, fresco colors, roof paint, house paint and brushes of all descriptions.

Get Our Prices. Our stock is large, no danger of running out of material when job is half completed. Come in and see us. We will give you the benefit of our many years experience in the paint and varnish business

Wholesale

Retail

Metzger Hdwe. & House Furnishing Company



SPECIALIST

Dr. A. C. WOLF, Bedford, Pa.

Public Sale of Spectacles of most excellent quality, pebble ground glass, no scratching. This is a Golden opportunity for any one who needs glasses. It is the best thing yet, that has occurred in clear cut spectacles. Sale opens with first issue of newspaper, July, 1923.

Dr. A. C. WOLF

136—W. PITT ST.,

BEDFORD, PENNA.

They all like "USCO"

United States Tires are Good Tires

PROBABLY half the motorists of America ride on Fabric Tires.

By the hundreds of thousands they have stuck to "Usco" year in and year out.

If there ever was a tested money's-worth "Usco" qualifies—and to spare.

Made by the makers of U. S. Royal Cords.



Where to buy U.S. Tires

BEDFORD GARAGE Bedford, Pa.

WATERSIDE

Miss Myrtle Croft and Marion Ruth Olmes of Altoona spent a few days last week with Mrs. C. E. Croft.

Wednesday evening callers at C. E. Croft's were G. M. Croft and two children of Juniata. Sunday callers were Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Olmes. Mrs. Olmes, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Lursch and son, all of Altoona.

Miss Lottie Pressel of Woodbury spent Saturday and Sunday with

Misses Marguerite and Ruth Reininger.

Annie Butts of Loysburg called on Mrs. Adam Gates on Sunday evening.

As we understand the attitude of Chairman Adams of the Republican National Committee, President Harding and Secretary Hughes must confine their activities solely to the tennis court.